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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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DATE DISTR. 27 March 1951

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1. On 9 March an unidentified Chinese Communist division moved from Wonsan to the Chorwon Mountain trails by night and continued south. Supplies which were moved from Wonsan to Chorwon on oxen and horse carts included flour bags labelled "Peiping." The North Korean II Corps withdrew from Chunchon to Hwach'on (127-43, 38-06). An unidentified Chinese Communist unit with a strength of approximately 1,000 men arrived at Hwach'on from an unidentified point.
2. On 10 March the Chinese Communist 60 Army at Sungkyori (125-46, 39-00) moved to Kumch'ani (126-10, 38-25) and prepared artillery positions surrounding the city. The dinner ration was two pieces of rice bread. The troops were roaming the city in groups of seven to eight in the daytime and were alerted after 7 p.m. The troops police the area at 6 a.m. daily. All the troops speak Japanese and say they were trained by the "Liberty Union," composed of Japanese who deserted to the Chinese Communists during World War II. They use simple language to impress the villagers of their sincerity. Their propaganda explains that the Red retreat is tactical, and emphasizes that North and South Korea will be unified in the spring of 1951; they claim that the UN forces kill refugees to South Korea. Because of UN air raids, the Chinese Communists do not occupy large buildings and do not arrest suspected citizens.
3. On 11 March the 42 Division of the North Korean I Corps was retreating from Kaesong (126-33, 37-58) to Kumch'on. Only the signal corps, and the sick and wounded remain in Kaesong. The wounded were treated with iodine and an unidentified white powder, and were fed white bread. The 47 Division of the North Korean I Corps remains in the Kaesong-Munsan (126-47, 37-52) area. On 13 March a I Corps artillery division was at Susaeng-ni (126-53, 37-35) with units guarding emplacements in the Kaesong-Changdan (126-45, 37-56)-Munsan area.
4. Citizens of Pyonggang say the Chinese Communist 72 Army arrived from Wonsan and withdrew to Chorwon on an undetermined date prior to 11 March. On 11 March the Chinese Communist 72 Army and North Korean V Corps were preparing strong points in the Wonsan-Chorwon area and artillery positions in the mountain areas near Chorwon; civilian traffic was prohibited and citizens were order to evacuate the area on 5 March.

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5. On 11 March units of the North Korean V and II Corps were digging in at Kap'yeong (127-31, 37-50). Citizens were forced to evacuate the Wonsan area.
6. On 14 March the Chinese Communist 62 Army and artillery units of the North Korean III Corps moved from Pyongyang to Sin'gye (126-32, 38-30). There were 200 unidentified enemy wounded in the city. Other artillery units of the III Corps withdrew north.
7. On 15 March one unidentified North Korean division moved from Pyongyang to Sibyon-ni (126-42, 38-18). The Chinese Communist 50 Army moved from Uijongbu (127-03, 37-44) to Sibyon-ni.

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